

Democratic Meeting.

By the advice of several prominent Democrats in the town and county, we are authorized to announce that there will be a Democratic meeting at the Court House, on the County Court day of February, (Monday the 19th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention on the 15th of March next.

We hope that every Democrat in the county will be in attendance.

CORN MEAL.—In these times of scarcity of all kinds of things eatable, it will be a matter of moment to learn that our old friends Jover & Grant have made arrangements in Louisville by which they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best corn meal, and which they will always sell, to those in want of it, at the lowest market price.

One of the neatest and best arranged hotels in Louisville is the Oldham House, Market street, kept by our agreeable and clever friend J. T. Duxon. The house is a new one, well furnished, and is always provided with the best of everything to eat and to drink. We advise our friends visiting Louisville to give him a trial.

We call particular attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Tevis & Bannan, Louisville. They have one of the most extensive foundries in the city, and manufacture most every description of machinery, pumps, pipes, &c., in the latest and improved styles, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons wanting anything in their line will do well to consult them before purchasing, as they are prompt and reliable gentlemen, and sure to give satisfaction.

THE KUKKLES.—This universally popular and accomplished troupe of vocalists are again winding their way Southward. They opened to a large and enthusiastic audience at the Melodeon in Cincinnati on Saturday night last. We hope soon to have the pleasure of listening to them in our city. What say you, Jones? The Kukkles will meet with a warm reception here, not only for their rare musical accomplishments, but for their uniform conduct and gentlemanly deportment as men.

The splendid steamer Empress will leave Louisville for New Orleans this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Persons going South will find the Empress a pleasant boat to travel on.

MURDER.—A man named J. P. Brooks, was killed in Louisville, on the 21st inst., by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of J. B. Girard. Girard was arrested.

FIRE.—The merchant tailoring establishment of J. M. Melrose, Main street, Louisville, was considerably damaged by fire on the morning of the 23d. Suppose I to have been the work of an incendiary.

COL. GEO. N. SANDERS, late U. S. Consul to London, was in Louisville on the 23d.

Let the Know-Nothings of the present day recall to the minds the epitaph THOMAS JEFFERSON wished inscribed upon his tombstone. It is believed by some that he was one who aided to build up this republic, that he accomplished many noble ends, and was one of the guides of the great democratic and republican party of his day, and that the doctrines he preached are yet republican. If they will read it and ponder it well perhaps it may bring them to a sense of propriety.

Here it is:

"Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Statutes establishing religious toleration in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The number of Christian Jews in the world is estimated by one of their number at 15,000, of whom, he says, several hundred are in the United States, many of them occupying highly respectable positions, as merchants, clergymen, and physicians. A convention of Christian Jews is to be held in Louisville next May.

A gang of robbers are doing up a big business in Canada, across from Buffalo, going around the country entering houses at night, binding the inmates and plundering the premises.

Hon. David Starkweather has had an audience with the President of Chili, at Santiago, and presented his credentials as Minister from the United States. In the Spanish papers he is announced as "Minister David Starkweather."

ROSEBUD IN WINTER.—The wife of Mr. Solomon Rose, of Cincinnati, made her husband a Christmas present of three blooming boys. The Sun of that city thinks this a pretty fair specimen of budding, for a rose in winter.

REFUSAL TO DISBAND.—Col. Ben. F. Butler, of Lowell, it is said, intends to disobey the order of the Governor of Massachusetts to disband the Irish companies, so called, in his regiment, expecting a court-martial, and then, somehow, to bring the question of the constitutionality of the Governor's proceedings before the Supreme Court.

We learn from Maysville, Ky., that W. S. Pickett, postmaster at that city, died at 8 o'clock morning on Wednesday.

Col. J. P. Watkins is called upon to become a candidate for Congress by the Democracy, in the First District.

Virginia sixes were sold in New York, on the 10th inst., at 96c., Kentucky sixes at par, Indiana fives at 80 1/2 to 80 3/4c.

The Pittsburgh Journal, of Monday, announces the suspension of the heavy banking house of KRAMER & RAMM.

The New York Journal of Commerce computes the number of cattle consumed in that city last year to be 150,000, valued at \$117,800, and 470,000 sheep and lambs, valued at \$2,550,000—total value, \$13,365,000. This gives 25 cattle and 533 sheep, as the number yearly consumed by each 1000 persons in a civic population. Taking these facts for basis, the Cincinnati Price Current, calculates the number of animals consumed by the whole population of the United States, as follows:

Value of 1,000 beef cattle	\$10,000,000
Value of 2,500 sheep and lambs	7,500,000
Total value of animals consumed	\$17,500,000

What unsatiable appetites Americans have! If, as we said to the agents of the pickled beef, the salt barrels, and labor used in making pork, and finally the value of wool sold from sheep, we find the commerce in animals amounting in value to \$17,500,000, the millions of dollars an annual greater than the cotton crop. Two thirds of this profit is pocketed by the States in the valley of the Ohio; and we shall not beyond the mark in saying, by the States of Ohio and Kentucky create an exchange on the Atlantic States equal to twenty millions of dollars per annum, derived from the commerce in animals.

A SLEIGH FELLOWS.—A few nights ago, near Whitehall, N. Y., a young chap dragged and stole two hundred young apples trees. He undertook to steal the field in which they were planted, but abandoned it as a dirty business.

A GOOD DIVIDEND.—The Charleston Insurance and Trust Company on Wednesday declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars per share, (5 percent.) payable on the 15th inst.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register was sold last week for \$1,995. Some months since \$1,000 were offered and refused.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met in Trinity Church, Washington City, on Tuesday. The receipts for the year have been about \$65,000 and the expenditures have exceeded this sum. Nearly six thousand emigrants have been sent out during the year, chiefly emancipated slaves; but the want of funds has constrained the executive committee to delay sending many suitable emigrants who are anxious to go. An earnest appeal is respectfully put forth for funds.

The San Antonio Texas has placed at the head of their columns for President in 1856 Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and for Vice President Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas.

"Sunday night" is said to have been the coldest this season. It is a singular coincidence that the night of the 21st of January last year—the same date as Sunday—was the coldest of the winter.

Mr. J. B. BERRY, one of the reporters of the Cincinnati Columbian was seriously injured on Monday evening, by falling into an excavated area in the rear of the Columbian office.

We learn that a negro man named Nixon was found frozen to death, on the morning of the 23d inst., in Taylor county, Ky. He was at Campbellville on the preceding day very much intoxicated.

The family residence of the late Dr. Wm. Porter, situated about two miles south east of Middletown, Jefferson co., with its contents, including a large collection of books, was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. The family escaped unhurt, while everything else was consumed.

Wm. H. Mose, Secretary of State of Mississippi, died at Jackson, on the 9th inst. The Governor has appointed E. W. Rouse, Esq., to fill the vacancy.

THE NAMES OF THE COUNTIES IN NEBRASKA.—The late acting Territorial Governor, T. B. Cramer, in dividing Nebraska into counties, has thus designated them: Douglas, Cass, Pierce, Forester, Dodge, Richardson, Bart and Washington.

The New York Mirror states that the fortieth thousand of Ruth Hall has been issued, and orders are still pouring in, while of Barnum's hunchbook only thirty thousand one hundred and fifty have been printed, and many of these are on the shelf.

THE ARKANSAS "VOLCANO."—The Arkansas Herald recently published an alarming account of supposed volcano, in Scott county, in that State. A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows, respecting it:

"About one year ago, while traveling in Franklin county, in this State, my attention was attracted by the report of a similar explosion, which was said to have been so violent as to project rocks and other heavy substances to a great height in the atmosphere. Not feeling much disposed to credit the various exaggerated accounts given of the phenomenon, I proceeded to investigate for myself, and soon became convinced that it was owing not to volcanic eruption, but to the decomposition of sulphuretted iron (iron pyrites), one of the most abundant of the ores of iron which abound in this region, and which under certain circumstances, has been known to undergo spontaneous decomposition, attended with a loud noise, and the evolution of light, heat, and sulphuretted vapor. Should the accounts you have received of the explosion in Scott county prove correct, they may be explained in the same manner, as sulphuretted iron is known to occur there in the greatest abundance."

An Arkansas paper, the Fort Smith Herald has the following:

We learn from a gentleman in Scott county, that a mountain, about five miles from Walden, has exploded three times during the last week. The explosions were very loud and terrific, causing the earth around to quake, throwing up stones and earth, and filling the atmosphere with clouds of dust and smoke. The report of one of the explosions was heard in the vicinity of this town a few mornings since, a distance of 45 or 50 miles. The earth on the mountain has sunk to considerable depth. The people in the vicinity are very much alarmed. These are facts as far as we are able to learn; but we hope to hear more fully and particularly in a few days. What does it mean? Are we to have a volcano in this State belching forth fire and smoke, and hurling red hot stones in the atmosphere, and filling the valleys around with melted lava?

Commodore Perry claims, and will probably receive pay as negotiator and minister to Japan as well as pay as Captain in the navy.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Forty-Fourth Day. MONDAY, Jan. 23. CAUSES DECIDED.

Cox v Jackson, Fayette; affirmed.

McIntyre v Wooley, Fayette; reversed.

McGaughey v Henry, Christian; reversed.

ORDERS.

Protection Insurance Co. v Hall, &c., Campbell; Newport v Wendt, Campbell; Bakes v Patton, Kenton; Wolfe v Covington R. L., Kenton—were argued.

Forty-fifth day. WEDNESDAY JAN. 24. CAUSES DECIDED.

Bakes v Patton, Kenton; affirmed.

Wolfe v Covington R. L., Kenton; affirmed.

Gebhart v Wood, Mason; affirmed.

Singleten v Ford, Woodford; reversed.

Moss v Graddy, Woodford; reversed.

ORDERS.

Gosney v Taylor, Campbell; Hall v McLaughlin, Campbell; Newport Old Fellow v Johnson, Campbell; Arnold v Abbott, Kenton—were argued.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. SENATE.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, made a violent onslaught upon the Postmaster General himself to furnish the daily mails along the Mississippi and tributaries, as required by the acts of Congress of '51 and '54.

Mr. Shields, from the military committee, reported in favor of placing a sufficient volunteer force at the disposal of the President to suppress the Indian disturbances.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question. He wanted to reconsider the motion which was agreed to by 105 to 93.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the bill, which was lost by 101 to 103.

After further proceedings, a motion was made to reconsider the bill. The Speaker giving the casting vote in the negative. The bill was then passed finally—ayes 109 nays 97.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Jan. 23. SENATE.—Mr. Cooper offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the President be required to cause the Secretary of State and Treasury to communicate to the Senate the departmental reports relative to the transportation of convicts and papers into the United States, from foreign countries and what agency their governments have had in sending them here; also how many voluntary emigrants have arrived within the past two years.

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire what, if any legislation be required to prevent foreign governments from transporting convicts and papers into the United States; and also whether any and what legislation is necessary to prevent voluntary emigration of either of the above classes.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bounty land bill.

Mr. Broadhead proposed a substitute something to the effect of the original bill.

Mr. Seward spoke at length in favor of the bill in the original form, and against the substitute.

Mr. Broadhead's substitute was agreed to, and various other amendments proposed and discussed—some rejected and some adopted.

Among the latter was one granting to the widow of each recruit one hundred acres of land, to be retained and sold for the benefit of the volunteers in the army.

Mr. Williams and others introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the navigation, revenue and collection laws, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

The House voted on the motion made yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the Pacific railroad bill was referred to a select committee, and to lay that motion on the table, which was decided affirmatively by one majority.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the French Spoliation bill. Bayley advocated the bill at length, and announced his purpose to move as a substitute, the Senate bill appropriating five millions for the payment of the claims in full.

It was urged in reply that the aggregate of these claims was nearly forty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. The Secretary of the Treasury has amended his project for a tariff, and Mr. Houston, from the committee on ways and means, will report on it to-morrow, so that it will probably be acceptable to both Houses and to the Northern section of the country.

Coxsack, Jan. 20. Fanny Flen.—The Boston Dispatch dares to stigmatize the immaculate Fanny in the following nice style:

"She is full forty, is Fanny. Sports curls like a girl of seventeen. They are auburn—poetically so. Has a keen flashing eye. Nose between Grecian and Roman, and rather thin and rather good looking. Cheeks with a good deal, quite too much—coloring. Complexion of ruddy bad taste, but no business of ours. Lips well turned, and indicative of firmness rather than of sugar. Chin handsomely chiseled. Whole countenance betokens a woman of spirit and high nature generally. Form fine. Cast a model. Not surprised. Carriage gracefully and stately. Rather tall, and emphatically goitred. Pretty foot. Anetio match. Hand small. Likes to show it. Dresses in the cut-and-dash school. Fond of ribbons, laces, millinery, &c., generally. Talks rapidly. Is witty and brilliant—cutting and laughing. Proud as Lucifer. Fond of men. Hates most of her relations. Treats her father and her almost brutally. Has three or four pretty girls as ever were curls. Is proud of the them, and justly so. Is heartless. Is a flirt. Is a clover. Is worth \$20,000. Got it by pen and ink. When passing the street takes eight eyes of ten. On the whole, wonderful woman is Fanny."

Governor MERIWETHER, it will be seen by the following letter, has taken formal possession of the Mesilla Valley:

SANTA FE, Nov. 30, 1854. DEAR SIR: On the 16th inst., I took formal possession of the heretofore disputed, as well as our newly acquired Territory, and General Garland has stationed a company of the United States troops in the Mesilla Valley, so that this very vexed question is finally settled. The inhabitants, or a very large majority of them, appeared to be well pleased with this measure, and saluted the American flag, when it was hoisted, with three hearty cheers.

Our Indian difficulties remain unsettled, and the Mexicans and Jicarillas claimants, require disposition on our citizens. The Utes and Navajos are peaceable; the latter particularly. Some weeks since, a Navajo killed a soldier near Fort Defiance, but on demand being made on the tribe to surrender the murderer, it was promptly complied with, and he was tried by the Indians, and hung in the presence of the agent and the officers of the fort. This indicates that we shall have little difficulty with the Indians in future.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, D. MERIWETHER.

Hon. JOSE MANUEL GALLAGOS, Washington City.

GENERAL SCOTT ON THE EASTERN WAR.—The agreeable and well-informed Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

"I have recently the pleasure of having the certification of Gen. Scott on the war in the Crimea. I took upon Scott as one of the great captains of the age and I listened with great interest to his ideas. He says the allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that, immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea; that the allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they receive reinforcements, giving them a superiority of force to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent; that the Russian regular soldiers are the best troops in the world for defence; they never fly, but perish unless ordered to retreat. 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